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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

AUGUST 1957

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ESTIMATED 1957 PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE BELOW LAST YEAR

The total production of tobacco for harvest in the second half of calendar year 1957 in specified countries of the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 5.67 billion pounds, or 452 million pounds below the 6.12 billion pounds produced in 1956. This is a drop of approximately 7.5 percent. The largest declines are expected in the United States and Japan. Small decreases are indicated for Puerto Rico, Spain and Algeria. Estimates for most countries show increases, the most important being Yugoslavia, Canada and China.

PRODUCTION BY AREAS

North America

Production in North American for harvest in the last half of 1957 indicates a net decrease of 569 million pounds or 24 percent below the 1956 production.

Production in the United States is estimated at 1,609 million pounds compared with 2,181 in 1956. The decrease is due primarily to reduction in acreage of flue-cured tobacco and the reduction in support prices for certain less desirable high yielding varieties.

The Canadian crop is estimated at 179 million pounds - up 5 percent from 1956. The increase is primarily in flue-cured leaf.

Production in Puerto Rico is estimated at 24 million - down 6 million from 1956. The crop there is largely dark air-cured used as cigar filler.

Europe

Tobacco production in Europe in 1957 is estimated to be 1,489 million pounds - up 110 million or 8 percent. The Federal Republic of Germany is expected to have an increase of 4.6 million pounds (over 9 percent). Greece is expected to have an increase of over 5 million pounds, Spain a decrease of 3.3 million pounds.

The notable change in estimated 1957 production is the sharp increase in Yugoslavia's production - forecast at about 103 million pounds, compared with 67.7 million pounds in 1956. Production in Yugoslavia has shown a steep upward trend in recent years.

Africa

Tobacco for harvest in the second half of the calendar year 1957 in Africa is estimated at 18.3 million pounds as compared with 22.9 in 1956. The main decrease is in Algerian production.

Asia

Total production for Asia is estimated to be 2,348 million pounds as compared with 2,336 million pounds in 1956. Major increases are indicated for China, Turkey, Iran, Korea and Syria. An increase of 15 million pounds is indicated for China. A decrease of almost 28 million is predicted for Japan, with 22 million of the drop in flue-cured tobacco.

PRODUCTION BY KIND

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the second half of calendar year 1957 with comparisons -
farm sales weight 1/

Kinds	Average		1956 <u>2/</u>	1957 <u>2/</u>
	1935-39	1947-51		
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Flue-cured.....	1,259,283	1,742,387	2,414,481	1,935,350
Burley.....	338,343	599,902	589,622	577,665
Other light air-cured.....	163,084	206,786	235,303	227,219
Light sun-cured.....	621,649	718,813	667,938	658,685
Fire-cured.....	152,650	130,040	113,550	101,143
Dark air-cured.....	1,219,956	1,173,610	1,091,861	1,061,644
Dark sun-cured.....	108,957	141,092	109,470	108,332
Oriental.....	650,729	728,461	897,404	997,967
Total.....	<u>3/4,522,708</u>	<u>4/5,454,019</u>	<u>6,119,629</u>	<u>5,668,005</u>

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight, normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes 8,057 thousand pounds for Iraq which are not identified by kind.

4/ Includes 12,928 thousand pounds for Iraq which are not identified by kind.

Leaf Tobacco: Estimated acreage and production of specified North Temperate Zone countries harvested in the second half of calendar year 1957 with comparisons -- farm sales weight 1/

Continent and Country	Acreage			Harvested			Average			Production		
	1935-39			1947-51			1935-39			1947-51		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:												
Canada.....	69	113	128	141	141	141	76,556	129,445	170,278	179,300		
United States.....	1,647	1,682	1,365	1,128	1,128	1,128	1,460,054	2,082,727	2,180,805	1,608,831		
Puerto Rico.....	44	35	35	30	30	30	29,393	26,921	30,000	24,000		
Total for countries shown.....	1,760	1,830	1,528	1,299	1,299	1,299	1,566,003	2,239,093	2,361,083	1,812,131		
EUROPE:												
Austria.....	3/	3/	1	1	1	1	16,431	9,432	939	970		
Belgium.....	6	5	3	3	3	3	72,995	109,070	123,369	5,500		
France.....	44	70	72	71	71	71	46,982	113,320	181,297	123,898		
Germany, Federal Republic of 4/.....	33	23	292	302	302	302	132,819	167,900	143,718	53,241		
Greece.....	226	213	127	130	130	130	95,511	34,425	55,820	186,693		
Italy.....	77	142	50	50	50	50	17,322	1,061	833	146,400		
Spain.....	16	28	6/	6/	6/	6/	2,276	4,689	4,390	52,550		
Sweden.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	37,410	59,622	67,700	103,065		
Switzerland.....	1	3	101	130	130	130	546,299	676,814	747,200	811,800		
Yugoslavia.....	39	89	676	717	717	717	139,565	676,814	1,379,384	1,459,417		
Total Western Europe.....	443	574	894	941	941	941	1,189,745	1,223,113	1,379,384	1,459,417		
Other Europe (Incl. U.S.S.R.) 1/.....	71	750	894	941	941	941	1,189,745	1,223,113	1,379,384	1,459,417		
Total Europe.....	1,154	1,324	1,570	1,658	1,658	1,658	1,189,745	1,223,113	1,379,384	1,459,417		
AFRICA:												
Algeria.....	56	75	70	70	70	70	38,667	44,671	15,873	11,023		
Morocco.....	1	1	3	3	3	3	704	1,276	3,760	3,800		
Tunisia.....	1	2	4	4	4	4	1,262	2,205	3,300	3,500		
Total for countries shown.....	58	78	77	77	77	77	40,633	48,154	22,933	18,323		
ASIA:												
Iran.....	35	40	53	54	54	54	34,542	29,355	31,658	37,478		
Iraq.....	11	14	18	19	19	19	8,057	12,928	12,125	12,126		
Lebanon.....	4	5	8	8	8	8	2,350	3,525	5,732	5,800		
Syria.....	11	16	15	21	21	21	8,250	11,570	10,276	14,013		
Turkey.....	194	304	142	428	428	428	128,505	194,109	253,439	262,260		
China (Mainland).....	1,311	1,452	1,773	1,790	1,790	1,790	1,338,639	1,425,000	1,630,000	1,645,000		
Japan.....	92	129	189	183	183	183	148,680	208,092	335,046	307,365		
Korea.....	46	44	49	55	55	55	57,304	59,080	57,953	64,092		
Total for countries shown.....	1,704	2,004	2,537	2,556	2,556	2,556	1,726,327	1,943,659	2,336,229	2,348,134		
Total excluding Eastern Europe.....	4,455	5,006	5,338	5,171	5,171	5,171	4,308,143	5,227,205	5,822,428	5,306,205		
TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTRIES SHOWN.....	4,676	5,236	5,712	5,592	5,592	5,592	4,522,708	5,454,019	6,119,629	5,668,005		

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above average dry weight which is normally reported in export trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available. 4/ Data for Federal Republic of Germany from 1947 to date; all Germany previously. 5/ Less than a 5-year average.

6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Includes estimates for Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Soviet Union.

The total flue-cured leaf production for harvest in the last half of calendar year 1957 is forecast at 1,935 million pounds, compared with 2,415 million pounds harvested in 1956. The drop of more than 500 million pounds in U. S. flue-cured and a decrease of 22 million pounds in Japan's production of flue-cured leaf for 1957 is offset somewhat by increases in China, Canada, Poland, West Germany and Korea.

Total light air-cured Burley tobacco production during the last half of 1957 on the whole, shows only a slight decrease from 1956; however, the decrease in U. S. Burley production is being partly offset by increases in this type leaf in Canada, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan.

All other major types of tobacco except oriental show decreases. Greece, Yugoslavia, other Europe (including U.S.S.R.), Syria and Turkey in Asia indicate sizable increases. The total oriental and semi-oriental production for the last half of 1957 is estimated at 998 million pounds, compared with 897 million in the last half of 1956.

WORLD TRADE IN MEAT 1956

World trade in meat during 1956 rose above the high year of 1955 to establish a new record for the postwar period. The continuing economic development in Western Europe, the most important market for meat, caused demand to grow during the year. The considerable expansion of trade shown during 1956 is expected to continue throughout 1957.

Of the major Southern Hemisphere exporting areas, Argentina has shown the greatest increase. Revaluation of the peso, and new domestic agricultural policies have encouraged exports and brought them up to prewar levels.

Although the trade to other markets is growing, Argentina's most important customer remains the United Kingdom. Noteworthy, however, is the rapidly growing frozen beef trade with Western Germany. Uruguay's exports rose sharply during 1956 although they remain at about one-half of prewar. For some time Uruguay's exporters have contended with labor unrest, and have been unable to pay producers due to large outstanding debts owed them by the government. The uncertainties of cattle prices and high government supports on grain have caused many Uruguayan producers to change from livestock to grain farming. The situation has become so acute that, as a result, Uruguay has had to import large quantities of cattle on the hoof to supply slaughter houses with animals. Brazil, once an important exporter of meat, due to increased domestic prices and lowered production, now ships considerably less abroad.

Although New Zealand's exports rose during 1956, Australia's dropped below 1955 levels. The total exports for Oceania for 1956 were below 1955 levels. A good pasture season in 1956 and low meat prices caused Australian producers to hold their cattle and sheep from slaughter and build up their herds. However, the recent dry spell has caused an increase in meat production and exports are expected to rise in 1957.

In Europe, imports generally rose over 1955. An important development was the rapid increase in West German imports. France was short of beef during 1956 and imported from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. As most of this trade was on the hoof, it is not reflected to any great extent in the table. The United Kingdom as usual, dominated the import picture with imports reaching prewar levels. High subsidies on meat production caused a large percentage of the United Kingdom's beef to be produced domestically. Thus, although total consumption has risen sharply, imports have increased only moderately.

In North America, the United States increased exports sharply during 1956, due to large domestic production and sales abroad for local currencies under Public Law 480.

The exports and imports given in the table do not balance for the world due to the many small importers from which reports are not received. As the international meat trade is dominated by several large exporters, export data is more accurate than import data.

MEAT CONSUMPTION TRENDS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES .

Meat consumption rose in 1955 and 1954 in most countries of the world for which data or estimates are available. During 1956 consumption was relatively high in most countries, although as usual, supplies per person varied greatly from country to country.

Generally, the rising levels of consumption was the result of high consumer purchasing power and the availability of larger quantities of meat in both importing and exporting areas of the world. For several years there has been a steady increase in world meat production. This rise has been relatively greater than the growth of population.

Oceania did not show an increase in apparent meat consumption due to small slaughter in Australia during 1956. However, lowered exports and reduction in stocks kept the per capita consumption in Australia level. Argentine production increased rapidly during 1956. Although exports also grew, they are not enough to offset the rise in production. Apparent consumption thus rose rapidly.

In Western Europe, the major importing area, the moderate rise of recent years was continued. Although imports have risen since the postwar low, the main source of this increase has greatly expanded domestic production. Economic development in southern Europe has resulted in a reduction in the variation in meat consumption within Western Europe.

Countries	Production		Net trade		Apparent consumption		Per capita consumption	
	1955	1956	+ Imports	- Exports	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Average : 1946-50 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 2/	Average : 1946-50 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 2/	Average : 1946-50 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 2/	Average : 1946-50 : 2/	Average : 1955 : 2/
North America:	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Pounds : 1946-50	Pounds : 1955
Canada 3/ 4/.....	1,980	2,332	-354	-77	1,626	2,255	128	146
Mexico.....	1,035	1,160	-56	-29	979	1,131	40	38
United States 5/.....	22,262	26,896	-191	+266	22,071	27,162	149	163
Cuba 2/.....	414	467	+24	+32	438	499	83	85
Europe:	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Pounds : 1946-50	Pounds : 1955
Austria 6/.....	407	697	+36	+5	443	702	64	101
Belgium.....	559	863	+165	—	724	863	85	97
Denmark 4/.....	820	1,455	-355	-869	465	586	126	122
Finland.....	220	266	+3	+3	223	269	57	63
France.....	3,613	5,446	+69	-115	3,682	5,331	90	123
Germany, Western... 1/ 2/ 7/	2,705	5,283	+110	+91	2,815	5,374	58	101
Greece.....	161	231	+32	+17	193	248	26	31
Ireland 3/.....	327	406	-53	-145	274	261	92	90
Italy.....	1,296	1,830	+49	+105	1,345	1,935	29	40
Netherlands.....	555	1,230	+30	-296	595	934	60	87
Norway.....	193	272	+5	-10	198	262	62	76
Portugal.....	324	372	+6	-1	330	371	40	42
Sweden.....	637	765	+30	+15	667	780	97	107
Switzerland..... 3/ 4/	336	447	+25	+28	361	475	79	95
United Kingdom 3/ 4/ 7/	2,035	3,531	+3,031	+3,353	5,066	6,884	101	128
Yugoslavia.....	784	1,060	-6	-40	778	1,020	49	58
South America:	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Pounds : 1946-50	Pounds : 1955
Argentina 3/.....	5,215	5,406	-1,309	-1,095	3,906	4,311	239	226
Brazil 3/.....	9/2,688	3,214	-132	-21	2/2,556	3,193	2/52	55
Uruguay 3/.....	743	578	-236	-59	507	519	217	198
Africa:	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Pounds : 1946-50	Pounds : 1955
Union of So. Africa 3/.....	917	970	+12	-15	929	955	78	70
Oceania:	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Million : pounds	Pounds : 1946-50	Pounds : 1955
Australia 3/ 4/.....	2,137	2,763	-491	-667	1,646	2,096	201	218
New Zealand 3/ 4/ 10/.....	1,201	1,367	-782	-887	419	480	212	216

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Excludes horsemeat. 4/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in storage stocks. For Canada, per capita consumption is civilian only. 5/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption. Per capita consumption estimates take into account changes in commercial stocks and excludes military consumption. 6/ Production and consumption estimates include some game, rabbit meat and poultry. 7/ Less than five years. 8/ Not available. 9/ Excludes farm production and consumption. 10/ Production data are for years ending September 30.

Compiled from official sources, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory. Foreign Agricultural Service, August 1957.

In North America, consumption reached new highs in the United States and Canada where prosperity has greatly increased consumer purchasing power.

The outlook for 1957 is for a moderate rise in world consumption. In Western Europe a rise is expected, due to greater domestic meat production, especially pork, and continued growth of imports. The major Southern Hemisphere meat producing countries also expect a rise in consumption. Meat production in Australia and Argentina is expected to rise with a reduction in livestock numbers, while New Zealand consumption is expected to level off due to decreased meat production. The United States is expected to show a slight drop.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year. The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. Representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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